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MAY 28, 1916.

A Morning Motto.

NATURE is the true guide in our application or ornament; she delights in it, but ever in subservience to use. Men generally pursue an opposite course, and adorn only to encumber; with the refined few, simplicity is the feature of greatest merit in ornament. The trifling, the vulgar-minded and the ignorant prize only what is striking and costly; something showy in contrast and difficult to be obtained.—D. M. Moir.

He's Had Enough.

THE editor of the *Monroe Watchman* has lost all interest in personal work on the roads, as witnesses the following:

"Anybody who feels like contributing either muscle or money to the roads on these so-called good roads days is at liberty to do so, of course. But with the *Watchman* there'll be 'nothin' doin'." We nearly 'bust the breechin' off our soul' in keeping the good roads days in the last two years, and the results are not the kind to afford any encouragement you can notice with the naked eye. And there are plenty of others who feel the same way. We quarrel with nobody who wants to work on the roads on those days, but we are not undertaking to keep up with them."

The Coming Corn.

NITROGEN hastens stalk growth; phosphoric acid and potash push forward the maturing of the crop and the filling of the ear. In the face of this, their own statement, the fertilizer manufacturers show a uniformly reduced potash content in corn fertilizers for March, 1916, as against their recommendations issued in January, 1915. The mixtures they suggest are, as far as potash is concerned, prohibitive in price, even if they are obtainable.

Growing crops "want what they want, when they want it." War and famine prices are not their business. The ears will not fill if the right proportion of potash to phosphoric acid is not maintained. Only as many kernels are produced as can get these elements at the rate of ten to sixteen. Buying corn fertilizer, with the relation of former experience in these elements disturbed, is throwing away money on useless phosphoric acid, unless the corresponding potash comes from somewhere.

It can come from the soil if it is displaced from its acid combination by another element that will take its place and free it into the soil water. Like potash, this element must be a base, namely lime. Farmers do not lime generally for corn, but under present conditions, it is essential. Doing so will insure the crop without adding to the cost.

Drainage Essential.

ALL through the central states there seems to be at present an unexpected interest in earth roads, and there is a widespread desire to have an authoritative opinion on the field for which such roads are adapted. It is a subject on which many experienced road engineers are not willing to make any statements for fear of being misunderstood or misquoted, but the road engineer of the Illinois state highway department has recently made some comments that answer a part of this oft-repeated question as follows:

"The earth road cannot, by any system of maintenance be kept up throughout the entire year to the usual standard of the other types. The use of the road in a wet and softened condition is what causes the trouble. Under the conditions where the earth road is a suitable type, its total cost for construction and maintenance is less than that of any other type. In dry weather and when it is not too dusty, the properly constructed and maintained earth road is by far more pleasant and more satisfactory to travel upon than any other road. With neglected maintenance, however, no other type of road can go to pieces and become impassable so quickly as an earth road. Nor, on the other hand, can any other type be brought to a satisfactory condition for travel so quickly and so cheaply after having been impassable.

From these peculiar features, it will be noted that practically the entire problem with earth roads is their proper drainage and systematic maintenance. The opportunity for bettering our road conditions by properly improving the earth roads is almost beyond our imagination."

San Francisco and the Kindergarten.

SUPPORTED by the demands of individual citizens, women's clubs, civic organizations and the daily press, the school authorities of San Francisco have recently recommended the establishment of 20 additional kindergartens. This means that when the estimate they have presented to the proper authorities has been formally approved, approximately 1,000 more children between four and six years old in San Francisco will receive the well-rounded training which the kindergarten gives, through its play-work, songs, games and stories.

Until recently San Francisco has not been as advanced as most large cities of the United States in providing public education for children under primary-school age, having but 11 kindergartens publicly supported. This was the more surprising because it had the most famous of the early kindergarten philanthropies; and for years no other city had so many or such generously provided benefices of this kind.

Two factors of universal interest stand out in the action of the San Francisco school board: The passage of a new form of kindergarten legislation in California three years ago, and the thorough canvass of the state, during the last two years, to arouse parents and educators to the opportunities the new law brings.

California now has one of the best kindergarten laws in the country. It says that whenever parents of 25 children of kindergarten age who live within a mile of an elementary school want a kindergarten, the way is open for them to get one simply by petitioning the local educational authorities.

It was not, however, until the law had been brought to the attention of the people through systematic effort, that any marked advantage was reaped from its favorable provisions. A number of agencies contributed to make the law effective. In 1914 a special collaborator of the United States Bureau of Education, who is also a field secretary of the National Kindergarten Association, began co-operating with parents and state and local school officials to bring about the establishment of more classes. Through her efforts, and the efforts of citizens within and without the schools, the number of girls and boys receiving kindergarten instruction throughout California has practically doubled since this extension work was begun.

LOS ANGELES, which may be taken as an example, now has 133 kindergartens, as compared with 74 in 1912. Oakland, which had only 3 kindergartens before the law passed, has 30 at the present time. San Francisco is the most recent instance of a systematic

campaign of petitioning resulting in an increase in kindergarten facilities.

Community Center Songs.

FIVE community center songs, especially designed for school-house community forums, have been brought together for the use of the Grover Cleveland Forum of Washington, D. C., of which Miss Margaret Wilson is honorary president, and copies may be obtained from the Commissioner of Education, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C. Two of the songs are entirely new, having just made their bow to the public at the Grover Cleveland forum. One is called "It's a Short Way to the Schoolhouse," and is sung to the air of Tipperary; the other, entitled "Neighborhood," is sung to the air of Die Wacht am Rhein. The others are: "The Fellowship of Folks"—a song of Neighborhood, sung to the air of "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes" or "Auld Lang Syne"; "Heart and Hand," and "This Good Common Ground."

These songs all emphasize the significance of the schoolhouse as the common meeting place. In the words of one of them:

"We'll strike that fine old chord again—
A song of Neighborhood."

All five songs were written by E. J. Ward, specialist in Community Organization of the Bureau of Education. They are unusually well adapted to the communal singing that has become so popular a feature of the neighborhood meetings in the schoolhouse. It was with regard to this communal singing that Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers, at a general neighborhood gathering in a schoolhouse community center, said:

"You have found a substitute for war. The military fellows say that it takes a war to make people really feel together—to KNOW a common interest, to OWN a common country."

"And how do they prove it?"

"They tell us that from '61 to '65 we were a singing nation; and that's true. Those were the days we learned 'Tenting Tonight,' 'Mine Eyes Have Seen the Glory,' 'Maryland, My Maryland,' 'Tramp, Tramp, Tramp,' 'When Johnnie Comes Marching Home.' We learned them then and we sang them then. Since then we've just been 'warming over' the words. I was a boy in those days. I heard it and I never expected to hear that note again."

"But I have heard it again. I have heard it here tonight. You sang in that spirit."

"What does it mean?"

"It means that down underneath you have been gripped by that same throbbing common reality—not limited by any fear of hate this time. You KNOW a common interest. You OWN a common country. You've proved it for you've sung in that spirit."

Course in Foreign Trade.

DR. EDWARD E. PRATT, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce, has just announced a course in foreign trade of which he is director, to be issued through the Business Training Corporation, of New York City.

Associated with Dr. Pratt in the preparation of the course are men prominent in American export activities, including O. P. Austin, of the National City Bank of New York; E. N. Vose, editor of Dun's International Review; E. A. deLima, president of the Battery Park National Bank of New York; Prof. Emory R. Johnson and Prof. G. G. Huebner, of the University of Pennsylvania; Paul R. Mahony, of the Remington Typewriter Company; J. Santilano, of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York; Philip B. Kennedy, commercial attaché at Melbourne, United States Department of Commerce; C. A. Richards, of Bowring and Company; Henry A. Talbot, of R. F. Downing and Company; Walter F. Wyman, of Carter's Ink Company, and a number of others.

"Today the nation is about to enter upon a period of vaster world commerce," says Dr. Pratt in an introduction to the course. "Unprepared and even unwilling, we have been forced to play an important role in international economics. Suddenly and without warning, the great European war has forced upon us the privilege and the obligation of supplying the wants of a large part of the world. We are required to go into unfamiliar markets, and to supply there the goods formerly provided by the great industrial and exporting nations of Europe. This is a place in world economy which I believe we will not relinquish. The United States is about to become, if she has not already become, the great exporting nation of the world—and an exporter not so much of raw materials and food supplies as of manufactured and complicated industrial products which represent the highest stage in economic development."

In Dr. Pratt's opinion the problem of our foreign trade expansion is largely one of meeting the demand for men trained to handle this business. Bankers and manufacturers throughout the country have for months been complaining of a scarcity of men equipped to secure and handle foreign orders, and of the inadequacy of present methods of training. Dr. Pratt's course is designed to meet this situation.

It covers all phases of foreign trade—the economics of world trade; our foreign markets; the functions and methods of professional export commission houses and forwarders; the organization and management of an export department; selling in foreign fields; shipping and marine insurance; foreign credits and financing; the documentation of orders, and commercial laws and legal procedure in foreign countries.

Already a number of prominent concerns have encouraged their men to take up the study of the course. The course covers a six-months' period, and is issued through the Business Training Corporation, with offices at 185 Madison Avenue, New York. It is available either for individual home study, or for use in study groups formed within business organizations.

Golfer's Foot.

GOLFERS' foot is a troublesome ailment that may afflict any one who plays golf, according to Dr. Charles Cross of San Francisco in the *Medical Record*. It is an affliction that is easily acquired, often neglected and sometimes becomes troublesome.

In addition to the discomfort, "golfer's foot" makes the player fretful and it interferes with his play. Dr. Cross says that if it is neglected the condition is likely to lead to a chain of efficiency reducing ailments, the cause of which may be entirely overlooked. As foot efficiency is essential in golf he advises all golf players to give their feet special attention at the beginning of the season or when beginning play and to be careful to keep them in good condition.

"Golfer's foot" is described by Dr. Cross as "an acute condition due to distortion of the foot as a result of a broken arch in the anterior metatarsal curved area."

"When playing golf," he says, "the anterior portion of the left foot, in right handed players, and vice versa in left-handed players, is brought into unusual service. As the drive is made the weight of the body is brought back upon the foot that has been elevated in the up swing, and it is brought back with great force. A great part of the force is distributed to the outer half of the anterior portion of the foot, or the portion of the essa fulcrum, made up of the heads of the metatarsal bones of the third, fourth and fifth toes. The third and fourth metatarsals are generally the least used part of the foot and consequently like the ring finger in the hand they usually form the weakest portion. They are the first to give way."

"There comes what I call 'period of reduced efficiency' to all persons who play golf, or any other game," Dr. Cross continues. "Champions suffer from this condition as badly as the merest tyro. Something goes wrong, and when players suffer for a month or more I have named this disease 'perversion of intention.' The game is 'off.' Apparently no amount of practice, no amount of coaching and no amount of analysis of technique have any effect upon a player who is afflicted with 'perversion of intention.' They know what to do, how to do it, and why it is done; but when it

LITTLE TALKS ON THRIFT

By S. W. STRAUS
President American Society for Thrift



No way is so calculated to teach a child habits of industry and the value of money as to make him earn money himself. There are many ways in which a child may earn money, and gardening is one of the most popular and healthful ones. One of the best plans has been organized in Chattanooga, Tenn., for starting school and home gardens. It embraces federal, state, city and local associations in the work. Similar work is being done in thirty-two American cities this year through a special appropriation by Congress made in 1915.

Thrift of time is one of the essentials of success. So decided Wendell Sooy, a former newsboy, who is now a student in the University of Pennsylvania through his own efforts. He has acquired distinction in mathematics and seems destined to a successful career.

Sooy began to earn his living by selling newspapers, and by this method worked his way through high school. He completed the usual four years college course in three years, and is now a graduate student, working for a degree of Ph.D.

Such students as this promising mathematician are living examples of what the thrift of time can accomplish, united with a positive desire to succeed.

comes to execution their intention is perverted.

"Perversion of intention" is a condition wherein the subjective portion of the individual's mentality fails to permit the muscles to act in unison, or in the regular sequence necessary to do what the individual intends to do at the time he desires to do it. If golf is a game of nerves, as some experts put it, the feet are very likely to upset the equilibrium of that system. In fact, it may safely be stated that the feet derange the adjustment of the nervous system more often than any other part of the body brought into use while playing golf.

"When the above condition occurs it might be well for the golfer to have his feet thoroughly examined by an expert. In nine cases out of ten there will be found some foot trouble. By this I do not claim that 'perversion of intention' and all 'off play' are due to bad feet, but I do claim that bad feet and improper use of the feet are responsible for a great amount of 'off play.' The feet of the golfer should be examined with the same frequency with which they have their teeth examined. Patients suffering with golfer's foot are liable to get an abundance of gratuitous advice, and especially is this true around the nineteenth hole. It is well for the afflicted always to remember that nineteenth hole consultations are dangerous."

The first evidence of golfer's foot is usually a slight symptom of discomfort at the base of the third and fourth toes, or between them. It isn't exactly a pain, Dr. Cross says, but the toes and the feet may feel fatigued or misplaced in the sock, and the sock may appear too short or the toes appear too long. Pain is liable to be a late symptom.

Dr. Cross says three indications are to be met in treatment as follows: (1) Correct the positions of the distorted heads of the metatarsals in the anterior curved area, or arch; (2) maintain the heads of the metatarsals in proper position; (3) remove inflammation and tone up the tissue to support the bones in their normal position.

SKETCHES OF LITTLE
OLD NEW YORK
BY O. O. McINTYRE
Telegram Bureau: Rooms 121-125 Hotel Majestic, West Seventy-second Street.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The habits of the Rialto are strange to the layman. One Thespius got up the other morning to go to a moving picture studio in the Bronx and was surprised that the subway trains were running at 8 a. m. He didn't think it possible for them to be running that early.

Cecil Lean, the comedian, seldom leaves his bed before noon. Last week he was handed a summons by a policeman for speeding his automobile. Mr. Lean read over the summons very carefully.

"When am I expected to appear in court?" he asked.
"At 10:30 tomorrow morning," replied the officer.

"Why take the case to the night court?" asked Mr. Lean.

A page from Broadway. She is selling flowers. She is also very young and very pretty. In the chorus they knew she was straight. After theater wine parties were never a part of her life. She wanted a home. He wired her to come to be married. She went. He made several excuses. She returned to the company, but her place had been filled for she had not asked to go. In a cafe she is selling flowers.

All the New York papers burst forth with the zippy news that a thrush flew into Shanley's bar the other night. The thrush is a rare avian on Broadway, although it must be admitted some strange birds may be found there.

The discovery was made by a bespectacled journalist who carries a note book and thrives on hot chocolate, so it must be true. But what worries Broadway is why a thrush should go to Shanley's when the Knickerbocker bar is so near and the gratis de journer so much larger?

While the thrush is rarely seen in the white way cafes there are many gay patrons who have told tales at Bellevue of seeing pink zebra, rainbow striped elephants wearing Elbert Hubbard ties and one man swore by all that was sacred that he was bitten on the ankle by a feathered snake that came bubbling toward him on crutches.

Paderewski, Kreisler and Casals were enjoying a luncheon in a cozy corner of the Cafe Moderne of the Majestic discussing their beloved art. It was time for dessert.

Sounds that were strangely like ragtime smote their ears. Out on the street a nondescript band was butchering the latest songs of the day. Diners watched the artists.

SANCTUM VAUDEVILLE

"Have they a large family?"
"Yes, his wife's father, mother, brother and two maiden aunts!"—Judge.

Irate Farmer—Do you think you own this road?
Motorist—Dear me no. There are other motorists!—Life.

Mary—What color are you going to get your summer frock?
Jane—Oh! Something that goes with khaki!—Passing Show.

"Why did they give Bibbs a medal for courage?"
"He ate mushrooms he gathered himself."—Browning's Magazine.

Lady of the House—You say you haven't had anything to eat today?
Tramp—Lady, de only thing I've swallowed today is an insult.—Answers.

"Let me have ten, will you? I'll pay it back tomorrow surely."
"If you're surely going to have ten tomorrow why not wait until then?"—Detroit Free Press.

"Funny language, English."
"Spill it."
"Heard a man yesterday say he wanted a good cook, and he wanted her bad."—Longhorn.

The Husband—It promises well.
The Artist—Yes! It will be a speaking likeness.

The Husband—Then perhaps you'd better tone it down just a little.—London Opinion.

"Where's your little brother?"
"He hurt himself."
"How?"

"We were seeing who could lean out of the window the farthest and he won."—Kansas City Journal.

"Does your husband believe in prohibition?"
"About the same as he does in ghosts. He admits that there might be such a thing, and the mention of it scares him dreadfully."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

CANDIDATES

For Nomination for Public Office File Their Expense Accounts with Clerk.

More candidates have filed their expense accounts with the county clerk as follows:

John M. Flanagan, Republican, senatorial committeeman, none; Blaine Kearns, Republican, constable of Coal district, \$21.50; G. D. Heldereth, Republican, for constable of Eagle district, \$14.20; R. L. Cade, Republican, for constable of Clark district, \$20.35; George C. McKinley, Republican, justice of the peace of Clark district, \$37.66; C. A. W. Sheehy, Democrat, justice of the peace of Coal district, \$10; J. W. Dawson, Republican, justice of the peace of Eagle district, \$11.50; W. B. Wetzel, Republican, justice of the peace of Grant district, \$10; C. A. Osborn, Republican, county surveyor, \$10; Homer Bartlett, Democrat, for sheriff, \$37.40; D. W. Kemper, Republican, member of judicial committee, none; Frank P. Martin, Republican, county assessor, \$120.25; V. L. Horner, Democrat, for county commissioner, \$20; and Charles D. McVicker, Republican, constable of Coal district, \$11.50.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

(BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
WILLEMSTAD, Curacao, May 27.—A heavy earth shock was felt throughout this island at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. No damage has been reported.

COUNTY COURT.

The county court will hold a special term Thursday to audit and allow claims and transact the usual business at the first of each month.

ever seen and had never heard a dog bark that way before.

Every few feet around the Rockefeller estate at Pocantico Hills near Tarrytown is a sign: "Blow your horn." J. D. believes in advertising.

THERE'S A LESSON
to be found in the lives of those who reached the top. It wasn't "LUCK"! They worked and saved to be ready for every advance in their career.
No one knows what to-morrow may bring.
The trouble is that many never think of to-morrow—live only for to-day. They fail to understand the value of small economies.
If a start would only be made by laying aside a small part of the income, the lesson of economy would soon be learned.
By opening an account with us, you'll add a system to your foresight that will benefit you, now and later:
THE LOWNDES SAVINGS BANK
AND
4% TRUST COMPANY 4%
Resources over \$1,000,000
CLARKSBURG, W. VA.